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The color line in Ohio. A history of race prejudice in a typical northern state. By Frank U. Quillin, Ph.D., professor of sociology and economics, Knox College. [University of Michigan historical studies, published under the direction of the department of history.] (Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1913. 178 p. \$1.50)

Within the last few years a number of monographs on the Negro problem in various northern communities have appeared, the two most notable of these being Miss Mary W. Ovington's description of the status of the colored man in New York City and Mr. John Daniels' account of the life of the Negroes in Boston. A third valuable contribution to our knowledge of the color line in the North is Mr. Quillin's investigation of race relations in Ohio from the origin of that state to the year 1912. The author begins his study with an account of the race problem as it injected itself into the first constitutional convention in 1802. He then traces the legal and social status of the Negro down to 1849, when the so-called "black laws" were repealed, describes the fruitless efforts to obtain for the colored man, in the constitutional convention of 1850-1851, the right to vote, to join the militia, and to send his children to schools patronized by the whites, summarizes the legal and social treatment of the race in Ohio since 1850, and concludes with an account of his observations of present-day conditions in six Ohio municipalities, ranging from a town of two thousand inhabitants to the city of Cleveland, with a population of over half a million. It is interesting to note that the conclusions of the author, arrived at independently, coincide with those of Mr. Alfred Holt Stone, who has given us a study of the race problem from the viewpoint of a "Black Belt" planter. Briefly stated, these conclusions are: that race prejudice varies directly with the density of Negro population; that the Negro has fewer industrial opportunities in a northern state like Ohio than in the South; that there is no social equality between the races anywhere; that while theoretically the Negro in Ohio enjoys full civil rights, he is actually discriminated against as frequently as in any southern state; and that race prejudice is stronger today than it was half a century ago. To support these conclusions, Mr. Quillin gives numerous facts, many of which he could obtain only "from the lips and hearts of the colored people themselves."

Indeed, in some instances race prejudice seems to have reached an extreme not found in any southern community, as is shown, for example, in Dayton, where a well-known clothing store refuses all Negro patronage and a ladies' cloak store also draws the color line. In Cincinnati there was such objection to young colored men calling their organization a Young Men's Christian Association that they changed the name to Young Boys' Christian Association. Only in the city of Cleveland is

anything like a general desire for good will and fair play between the races in evidence, but here also there is no social intermingling, and a colored man will not attempt to patronize a restaurant for whites. The author concludes his study with an account of conditions in the town of Syracuse, his boyhood home, where for a century no Negro has been allowed to remain over night.

If any criticism is to be made of Mr. Quillin's monograph, it will be that, in view of the Negro's undoubted progress, the author seems in many instances too pessimistic. A few of his conclusions, too, are apparently based on insufficient data, as when (p. 133) he states that Negro criminality in Cincinnati is five times as great as that of the whites, because the arrests of Negroes were five times as great, in proportion to population, as those of the whites. Typographically the book leaves much to be desired. Inductive studies of this character are to be welcomed, for heretofore one of the great obstacles to a better understanding of race relations has been the tendency of writers on this subject to generalize rather than to investigate, with the result that among those who have given us books on the problem there seems to be great confusion of thought.

WILLIAM O. SCROGGS

A history of Indiana from its exploration to 1850. By Logan Esarey, Ph.D., instructor in western history, Indiana University. (Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart Company, 1915. 515 p. \$3.00)

As the title indicates, Mr. Esarey's *History of Indiana* covers the period from the earliest French explorations in the Mississippi valley to the year 1850. In twenty-one chapters comprising approximately five hundred pages the writer has treated the more important phases of the state's history: political, social, economic, educational, and religious. The first nine chapters of the book cover the period prior to statehood, and form an indispensable introduction to the history of the state proper. Chapters x-xxi are more or less local in their nature, and, as Mr. Esarey no doubt intended, they contain in reality the history of the state. Here the writer's ability to make a substantial contribution to the historical knowledge of the state and of the Mississippi valley has had ample play. He has used to advantage printed documents and newspapers; and from the latter has been able to fill in gaps open too long in western state history. Heretofore our knowledge of internal improvements, for example, has been confined largely to legislative enactments and trustee reports, and to financial balance sheets. By the use of newspapers Mr. Esarey has gone back of formal legal action to the unorganized opinions of the people, where he has been able to examine and to describe the motives that prompted their undertakings. Thus in many respects the